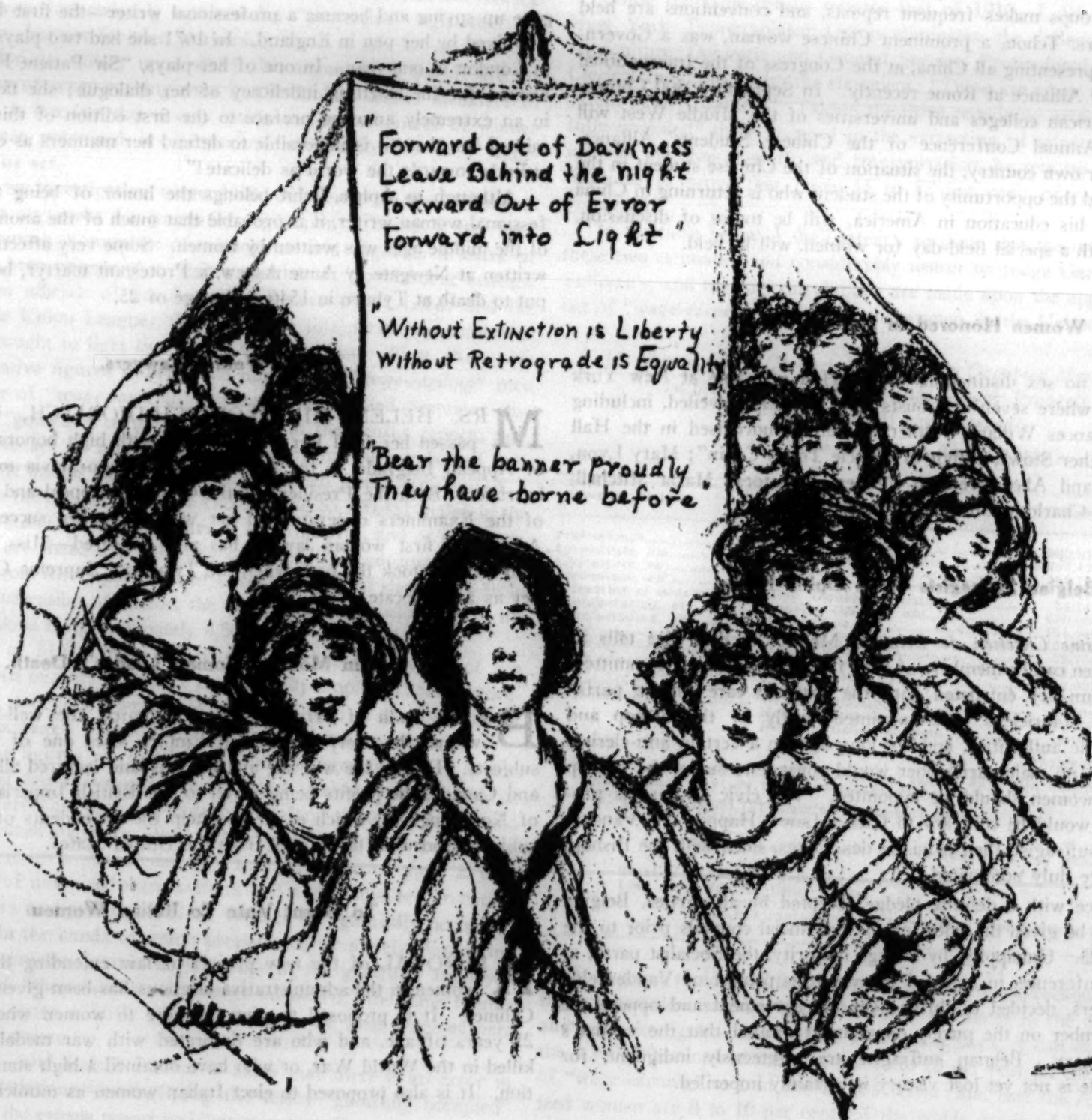


Equal Rights

VOL I, No. 23.
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OFFICIAL WEEKLY OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1923



Drawn by Nina E. Allender

THE TIDE OF YOUTH

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NOTES OF THE WEEK

Chinese Women Make Rapid Strides.

CENTRAL China has now granted woman suffrage, and a woman, Wong Chang-koo, sits in the Parliament of Central China. The women of Central China worked for twenty years for the vote. An active campaign for equal suffrage is now in progress in Southern China, and women are to introduce in the next National Parliament a bill for equal suffrage, equal right to education, equality with men before the law, prohibition of slave-selling, and improved marriage laws. The Woman's Rights League in China, founded by women graduates twelve years ago, immediately after the revolution, with only twenty students in its membership, now has branches in Peking, Shanghai, Nanking and Chekiang. Each of these groups makes frequent reports, and conventions are held twice yearly. Mrs. Tchou, a prominent Chinese woman, was a Government delegate, representing all China, at the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Rome recently. In September, 300 Chinese students of American colleges and universities of the Middle West will gather for the Annual Conference of the Chinese Students' Alliance. Problems of their own country, the situation of the Chinese student in the United States, and the opportunity of the student who is returning to China after completing his education in America, will be topics of discussion. A track meet, with a special field-day for women, will be held.

Women Honored In Hall Of Fame.

THERE are no sex distinctions in the Hall of Fame at New York University, where seven new busts were recently unveiled, including one of Miss Frances Willard. Other women memorialised in the Hall are Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Mary Lyon, Emma Willard and Alice Freeman Palmer, educators; Maria Mitchell, astronomer, and Charlotte Cushman, actress.

Belgian Suffragists Wage Uphill Battle.

LE *Feminisme Chretien de Belgique* Melle Van den Plas tells us that women can be members of the "fabriques d'eglise," committees which in Belgium are entrusted with the material care of the parish churches. The "fabriciens" are appointed partly by the Bishop and partly by the civic authorities, and not long ago, in a certain anti-clerical commune, where no male parishioner would consent to serve, the Bishop suggested that women should be appointed. The civic authorities protested that this would be contrary to Canon Law! Happily M. Vandervelde, a strong suffragist, then Ministre des Cultes, sided with the Bishop, and women were duly nominated.

In accordance with a definite pledge accepted by all parties, Belgian women were to be given the vote for the provincial councils prior to the elections of 1925. Unhappily, by a large majority, the Socialist party, at their Easter conference, in spite of the vigorous protest of Vandervelde and other leaders, decided to throw over the agreement and oppose the bill in the Chamber on the purely opportunist ground that the woman's vote is reactionary. Belgian suffragists are righteously indignant, for though the battle is not yet lost victory is certainly imperiled.

Finnish Woman Enjoys Long Parliament Term.

MISS ANNIE FURUHJELM, who is now serving her fifth three-year term as a member of the Finnish Parliament, one of 20 women out of a legislative body of 200, is probably the most experienced, as regards length of office, of any other woman Parliamentarian. She has recently succeeded in getting a bill through the Finnish Diet to appropriate funds for a Swedish household school, instruction in home economics being now compulsory for Finnish girls.

England Claims First Woman Writer.

A NUN named Roswitha, who wrote some plays in Latin in the reign of King Alfred, is supposed to have been of English extraction, but perhaps Aphra Behn, who was born at Wye in Kent in 1640, may be regarded as the first of English women writers. She was the daughter of the local barber named John Johnston, and in childhood went to the West Indies with a relative. In one of her novels, entitled "Orinoco," she gives an alluring description of the house in which she lived. She returned to England and married a city merchant in 1658, but was very soon left a widow in apparently very poor circumstances. She was sent as a Government spy to Antwerp, where she obtained some valuable information for which it seems she was most inadequately rewarded: she gave up spying and became a professional writer—the first female writer who lived by her pen in England. In 1671 she had two plays brought out in London in one year. In one of her plays, "Sir Patient Fancy," she is blamed for the startling indelicacy of her dialogue; she tartly responds in an extremely amusing preface to the first edition of this play. It is said of her that "it is impossible to defend her manners as correct or her attitude towards the world as delicate!"

Although to Aphra Behn belongs the honor of being the first professional woman writer, it is probable that much of the anonymous poetry of the middle ages was written by women. Some very affecting lines were written at Newgate by Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr, before she was put to death at Tyburn in 1546 at the age of 25.

More Women Lawyers.

MRS. HELEN MIHAIOVITCH-DJORITCH, who recently passed her final Bar examinations with high honors in the Court of Appeal, Belgrade, is the first woman in Jugo-Slavia to qualify as a barrister. Both the President of the Court of Appeal and the President of the Examiners congratulated her warmly on her success. In South Africa the first woman lawyer has also appeared—Miss Nene Geffen, who recently took the oath when the Transvaal Supreme Court admitted her as an advocate.

Britain Mourns Woman Leader's Death.

BY the death of Mrs. Rustom Rustomjee, the well-known Parsee woman lecturer, the British Empire loses one of its most loyal subjects. During the war she and her husband lectured all over America and Canada, the profits being given to the British Imperial Relief Fund of New England, which existed to help the dependents of those British subjects who went to the war from the United States.

To Grant Vote To Italian Women.

APPROVAL of the new project of law extending the franchise to women in the administrative elections has been given by the Italian Cabinet. It is proposed to give the vote to women who have reached 25 years of age, and who are decorated with war medals, or had sons killed in the World War, or who have obtained a high standard of education. It is also proposed to elect Italian women as municipal councillors.

Canadian Women Organize New Club.

LETTERS-PATENT have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec incorporating as a corporation, without share capital, a number of prominent Montreal women, under the name of the Federation of the Women's Clubs of Montreal and Vicinity. The objects of the new federation are to promote acquaintances among the club-women of the Province, and to help their efforts for the good of the community in which they live.

FIGURES ON INDUSTRIAL DISCRIMINATION

By LAVINIA EGAN

A POPULAR argument in favor of special legislation for women and not for men engaged in industrial pursuits seems, upon investigation, to be built upon a fallacy. The argument is: First, that by far the greater number of men wage earners are unionized and therefore have wages and hours of work regulated for them by the system of collective bargaining set up by their various trade organizations; second, that, on the other hand, only a very small proportion of women wage-earners are unionized and therefore remain in a class with minors and dependents and in need of special protection by the State. This theory has long been in the stock-in-trade argument on the part of unionized labor itself in support of laws governing the hours of work and a fixed minimum wage for women employed in industrial occupation, and so, naturally, has come to be one of the chief weapons in the hands of the organized groups that for several decades past have industriously agitated for "protective" legislation for women workers, but not for men workers.

And now for the fallacy upon which this argument is based: are the greater number of wage-earning men in the United States members of trade unions? Is it a fact that a very much smaller percentage of women wage-earners are unionized in comparison with unionized men wage-earners? Let us see.

In making an investigation to establish the verity of the statements upon which the argument for protective legislation is based, it has been necessary to consult a number of authorities and dig into a mass of reports; it has been necessary to visit a number of Government bureaus and to interview officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Woman's Trade Union League. The result of this personally conducted investigation brought to light two rather amazing facts: First, that there are no authoritative figures showing the number of "wage-earning" men and the number of "wage-earning" women in the United States as distinct from the "gainfully occupied" as listed in the census report; and, second, that there are no infallible statistics showing the number of men belonging to trade unions and the number of women who are unionized.

According to the census report of 1920, of the 53,900,451 males in the United States, 42,289,969 are ten years of age and over, and of this number, 33,064,737 are listed as "gainfully occupied." According to unofficial statements from the Department of Labor and official statements from the American Federation of Labor, the number of men belonging to the various trade unions is approximately 4,500,000.

Of the total of 51,810,189 females, 40,449,346 are ten years of age and over, of which number 8,549,511 are gainfully employed; and according to an official statement from the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor, approximately 700,000 are members of trade unions.

It is upon the figures set forth in the two paragraphs above, it was discovered during the investigation being made for the preparation of this article, that are based the percentages so often quoted both for and against the unionized majority idea. Taken naked, as they are, in the hands of the capitalistic statistician they may be made to show a very small percentage of unionized men workers and a still smaller percentage of women workers as against the whole number of "gainfully occupied" in each group. In the hands of union proponents, by merely eliminating from the census statistics certain large groups of the gainfully employed of whom it is said, "these workers are never unionized," the same figures may be made to show a fairly large percentage of men wage-earners belonging to trade unions.

The error lies—and I shall attempt to show that there is an error in both of these calculations—in confusing the terms "gainfully occupied" as made use of in the census report and "wage-earners," upon which latter class there seem to be no separate records, but whose number must be determined in some approximate way before the proper percentages can be arrived at. The fact must be stressed that there is a tremendous difference between "gainfully occupied" and "wage-earners." An employer who owns an industrial plant, a banker, a railroad official is listed under the classification, "gainfully occupied"; so is the employe who runs the machine, who mines the coal, who sweeps out the bank, who stokes the

engine. Hence the necessity of setting up a reasonable process of elimination to determine the number of "wage-earners" before a working basis can be obtained for the purpose of computation. In other words, employers and employees must be separated, apprentices must be weeded out as falling in the class of minors and therefore not subject to unionization, and a distinction made in the professional group between those who are paid a salary, as teachers, librarians, trained nurses, and helpers, and those who are not, as doctors, dentists, lawyers, etc.

In October of 1918, and using the census report on the "gainfully occupied" as a basis for his calculations, Judge Gary, speaking at a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said: "From 80 to 90 per cent. of labor in this country is non-unionized."

Using the same census report—that of 1910—J. W. Sullivan of the New York Typographical Union eliminates the following six groups: Agriculture, Domestic and General Service, Professional, Public Service, Clerical and Trade, with the statement: "These are never unionized to any extent in any country." Taking the three remaining groups of the "gainfully occupied" those engaged in the extracting of minerals, manufacturing and mechanical work, and transportation, he sets up a series of calculations to prove that from 55 to 75 per cent. of men workers are unionized.

In the table below, I shall attempt to show that the truth lies between these two estimates, and considerably nearer to Judge Gary's than to Mr. Sullivan's, and that my calculations are made upon the approximate number of "wage-earners," both men and women, in the United States:

Table Showing The Number Of Gainfully Occupied Men and Women In The United States Who Cannot Properly Be Classed As Wage-Earners.

(All figures from Census Report of 1920.)

General Division.	Occupation	Males	Females
Professions*.....	Lawyers, doctors, etc.....	982,914	208,074
Agriculture, etc.....	Farmers, Stock Raisers.....	5,947,425	253,836
Agriculture, etc.....	Gardeners, Florists, etc.....	160,110	9,283
Agriculture, etc.....	Owners Log and Timber Camps.....	8,394	13
Extracting of minerals.....	Mine Owners, Officials, etc.....	34,143	182
Manufacturing, etc.....	Owners, Officials, etc.....	420,060	13,276
Manufacturing, etc.....	Apprentices.....	134,446	9,731
Trade.....	Bankers, Brokers, etc.....	156,309	5,304
Trade.....	Wholesale Dealers.....	72,780	794
Trade.....	Retail Dealers.....	1,249,295	78,980
Trade.....	Real Estate Dealers.....	139,927	9,208
Transportation.....	Insurance Officials, etc.....	129,589	5,889
Personal Service, etc.....	Owners, Officials, etc.....	18,384	573
	Hotel Proprietors, etc.....	41,440	14,184
	Boarding-House Keepers.....	18,625	124,740
		9,813,841	728,517

*Teachers, librarians and professional helpers have been eliminated from this group, since they are really "wage-earners."

Total of 33,064,737 "gainfully occupied" men.
Less..... 9,813,841 listed above.

23,750,896 approximate "wage-earning" men: % unionized—19 to 20.

Total of 8,549,511 "gainfully occupied" women.
Less..... 728,517 listed above.

7,720,994 approximate "wage-earning" women: % unionized—8 to 10.

It is upon some such figures, then, that we must reckon in establishing a proportion, and not upon the naked estimates in the census report, and with the figures in the table above as a basis, it can be proven that the 4,500,000 unionized men are but 19 to 20 per cent. of the whole group of "wage-earning" men in the United States: and that the 700,000 unionized women are 8 to 10 per cent. of the whole group of "wage-earning" women.

The following deductions are inevitable: First, the proportion of unionized wage-earners in both classes is very small in comparison with the whole group; second, the difference between 19 to 20 per cent. of men and 8 to 10 per cent. of women in trade unions is so slight as to make the stock argument that women workers need "protection" because they are not unionized, while men workers do not need protection because they are unionized, of no force or validity.

Q. E. D.

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EDITH HOUGHTON HOOKER, Editor
Dora G. Ogle, Business Manager

Associate Editors

Nina E. Allender
Zoe Beckley
Brenda Euland Benedict
Klaine Sterne Carrington
Lucia Chamberlain
Mabel Potter Daggett
Phyllis Duganne
Crystal Eastman

Lavinia Egan
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GREETINGS!

THE editors of *Equal Rights* are proud and glad to extend greetings to the members of the Seneca Falls Conference of 1923. By that same token we greet as well the first Equal Rights Convention of 1848, for both gatherings were inspired by the same valiant fighting spirit which does not change despite the flight of years. Other lips will speak today the truths that were first publicly phrased in 1848, and other hands and minds will draft the resolutions and conduct the sessions of the Conference, but Justice will preside over the assemblage as of old and Liberty will be the guide and inspiration of the speakers.

Seventy-five years. It seems a long time to us weary mortals. Three-quarters of a century. It is but fitting that we should gather together to reckon up our accomplishments and lay plans for the future. The vote is ours, certain property rights for married women have been secured, some of us now own our own children, we are permitted with certain restrictions to become educated and to earn a living, but as for Equal Rights being secured, that goal is hidden in the future. It is still an artificial and a monstrous disadvantage to be born a girl, we are discriminated against at every turn, subordinated to men before the law, in government, in educational opportunities, in the professions, in the church, in industry and in the home.

Most people do not even know the meaning of the term Equal Rights, and great numbers, even of women, are bitterly and unalterably opposed to the principle. Freedom for women means to them the abrogation of certain "privileges" which they imagine are now enjoyed and being slaves in their very souls their egotism describes slavery as a desirable station.

Other considerable and influential groups believe that Equal Rights is already an accomplished fact since suffrage is secured to women and they overlook completely the manifold discriminations against our sex or regard them as advantages.

The greater part of the program of 1848 still remains to be fulfilled. The first essential steps have been successfully taken but the campaign must be carried forward with redoubled vigor unless we wish to wait another century or so for the true emancipation of women.

DON JUAN SAYS NO!

WE have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Juliette Francoise Raspail, but we rejoice in her sharp and stinging pen in *La Française*. Her phrases are barbed and stick in the mind. Given time she will make the men of her native land think.

Writing of the demand of women stenographers that they be permitted entrance to Parliament as official stenographers in the service of

the State, posts which they are now denied, she quotes one under-secretary of state who says: "Grand Dieu! Young girls at the desk of the House and the Senate, what do you think of that? It would be too great a subject of distraction for us honorable gentlemen!"

Mlle. Raspail follows this up with the pointed comment: "Russia, Switzerland, Serbia and Norway are not the prey of parliamentary Don Juanism because women take down the debates."

With regard to women stenographers in legislative halls or elsewhere most Americans would agree that only profligate minded men could deny them entrance on account of sex. In other avenues of life in our own country, however, Don Juan still says No!

In certain educational institutions, for example, the bar against women remains for "the presence of co-eds would prove a distraction to the men."

Less and less this argument is being advanced in the United States, but it still serves to block the entrance of women to many opportunities.

THE RIGHT TO WORK

MARGARET WOODROW WILSON, daughter of the former President, has come out squarely for unmarried women's earning their own livelihood.

"There is no excuse for girls and unmarried women to be parasites on society no matter how generous their fathers are," she says, and backs up her opinion by earning her own "bread and meat." This must come as a blow to those who regard it as an anti-social act for any woman, married or unmarried to work, if she has a male relative willing and able to support her. Especially in labor circles there is a profound prejudice against any woman's working except from sheer necessity. The vast amount of unemployment, the constant superfluity of workers over jobs, the depressing effect on wages of additional recruits to the ranks of labor, these and other factors conspire together to bring denunciation upon the head of any woman who works "unless she needs to." The dignity of labor, the self-respect and independence inherent in earning one's own livelihood, are forgotten in the pressing necessity of getting barely enough for the family to eat.

Labor men are continually inveighing against women's entering the labor market. Especially they feel that married women in periods of depression should relinquish their jobs, in order to open up the field for necessitous married men. "Why should some families have two incomes," they say, "when other families have none?" The solution offered for this painful problem is that when times are hard married women and the unmarried as well who live in comfortable households should resign their posts, which can then be filled by men.

A more short-sighted, selfish or ineffective policy cannot be imagined. During hard times, when clothes and food and houses, and all the comforts and amenities of life are doubly needed, is it not absurd to suggest that a very considerable proportion of the working population should cease work in order to improve conditions? Many of the restrictions which labor men would institute by law to restrain women from entering the economic struggle are designed to the same end. They wish to prevent women from entering into competition with them for jobs and by placing legal handicaps across the path of women in the working world, they have found that much could be accomplished.

Then they proceed to rationalize their unjust and subversive conduct. It would be more to the point if they would turn their attention to a reorganization of the social structure until jobs cry for workers and not workers for jobs.

The right to work is the inalienable right of all human beings, male and female, married and unmarried, and the right to a just return from their labors is fundamental to any enduring order of civilization.

LET us pledge our earnest efforts to make coming years the most fruitful of the centuries in high purpose so that as generations come and go the results of the ballot given to American women will be acknowledged as a great event in the history of the Republic leading to a better civilization and happier homes.—Emma M. Gillett, Dean Washington College of Law.

75TH ANNIVERSARY EQUAL RIGHTS CELEBRATION, SENECA FALLS

AS EQUAL RIGHTS goes to press everything is in readiness for the National Woman's Party's celebration on July 20 and 21 at Seneca Falls, N. Y., of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first Equal Rights meeting ever held in the world and called by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton at Seneca Falls in 1848; and also for the pilgrimage and memorial exercises on July 22 to the grave of Susan B. Anthony at Mt. Hope Cemetery at Rochester, N. Y.

Through their municipal officials, civic bodies, men's clubs, women's organizations and citizens generally both the cities of Rochester and Seneca Falls are lending the fullest assistance and co-operation to Anita Pollitzer, national secretary of the Woman's Party and chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and the members of the organization who are working with her in preparation for the two events.

In connection with the celebration, a conference of Woman's Party representatives will be held at Seneca Falls, to which national and state officers, founders, life members and members of the editorial board of EQUAL RIGHTS will be accredited delegates, and to which delegates and visiting members will come from every State in the Union. Two business sessions will be held, one at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 21st and another at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. At both of these sessions Mrs. Agnes Morey of Massachusetts, vice-chairman of the National Council, will preside and Mrs. Emma Fox of Michigan will act as parliamentarian.

The momentous question to be discussed by the conference will be the launching of a campaign for the introduction of another amendment to the Constitution of the United States to complete the work of the Nineteenth granting suffrage to women. The proposed form of this amendment will probably read:

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Should such an amendment be adopted by the conference it will make this gathering at Seneca Falls as epochal as was that meeting in 1848 when the first Equal Rights movement was set on foot.

ON Sunday morning, July 22, at 9.30 o'clock, on the banks of Seneca River, the Inez Milholland Memorial Committee, of which Lucy Branham is chairman, and other committees will meet.

Calling upon the citizens of Seneca Falls to observe the 20th, 21st and 22nd in a way appropriate to the occasion the Woman's Party is celebrating, Dr. William M. Follette, village president, has issued the following proclamation:

"By right of the authority vested in me as Village President of Seneca Falls, in commemoration of the first Equal Rights meeting in the world held here in 1848, and as a tribute to the brave women who called together that first gathering of pioneers who assembled in Wesleyan Chapel, now Lyceum Hall: and in appreciation of the national celebration of the 1848 meeting which has been arranged to take place in our town by the National Woman's Party:

Pilgrimage and Memorial Exercises At The Grave Of Susan B. Anthony
At Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y.

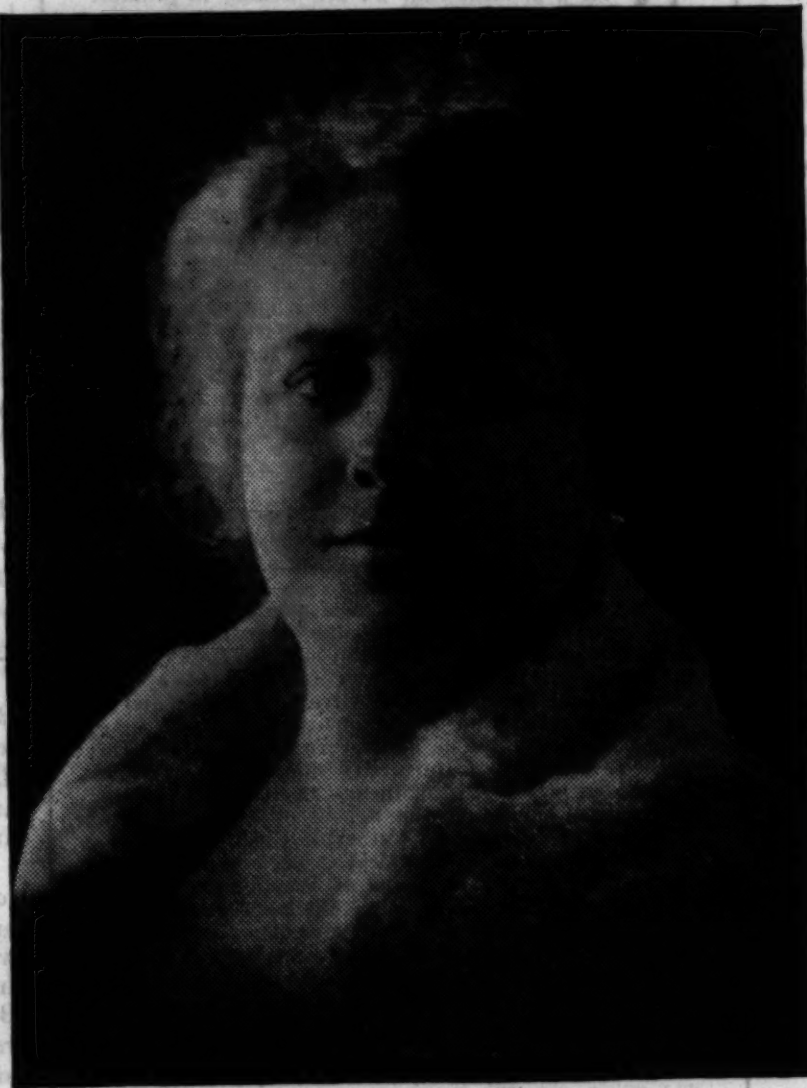
By LAVINIA EGAN.

served in a way appropriate to the occasion we are celebrating.

"WILLIAM M. FOLLETTE,
"Village President."

The men's Advertising Club of Seneca Falls, of which Mr. B. G. Mackey, purchasing agent of the Gould Manufacturing Company is chairman, is co-operating in every way, and a meeting of the citizens of Seneca Falls was held on July 5, at which Miss Pollitzer and Miss Hazel MacKaye, director of the pageant to be presented at the memorial celebration on July 21, were speakers. The result of this meeting was the appointment of a finance committee of citizens to raise funds to assist in defraying local expenses in connection with the exercises. Mr. A. S. Hughes, postmaster of the city and formerly a representative in the State Assembly, was made chairman of this committee. Committees were also appointed as follows: Construction, Mr. Walter S. Ward, chairman; Lighting, Mr. Frank C. McCarthy, chairman; Seating, Mr. M. R. Sanderson, chairman; on the Lake Flotilla for the pageant, Mr. Henry Nugent, chairman.

The Automobile Club of Seneca Falls, of which Mr. Morris C. Soper is president, has arranged a motor tour of the scenic route of the Finger Lakes region to which all members of the Woman's Party attending the Conference are invited. This trip will occupy the afternoon of July 20, and will include a visit to the Elizabeth Cady Stanton house: to the house in Waterloo where plans were made for calling the 1848 conference; to the monument



MADAME NEVADA VAN DER VEER

Who will sing on the night of July 20 at the National Woman's Party's Equal Rights pageant at Seneca Falls, and on Sunday afternoon, July 22, at the tomb of Susan B. Anthony in Rochester.

to the Indian Chief, "Red Jacket," prominent in Indian wars of the section; to the home of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church; to "the Scythe Tree," where a soldier departing for the Civil War stuck his scythe saying it should be left until he came back to claim it, and who never came back, so that the scythe is still awaiting his return now deeply embedded in the tree; to Kingdon, now the commercial center of the canal trade of the section, but once celebrated as a meeting place for sportsmen of the entire State; to the early settlement of the Jesuits, first missionaries to the Indian tribes of the locality, and numerous other points of historic and scenic interest.

Through its board of trustees, Pocahontas Lodge No. 211, F. and A. M., have tendered the use of the Masonic Building to the members of the conference as a rest room. The following letter tendering this building was addressed to Miss Pollitzer:

"Pocahontas Lodge No. 211, F. and A. M., take pleasure in offering the Masonic Temple Building to the National Woman's Party for their use as a rest room during the time of their convention in Seneca Falls, July 20th and 21st.

We certainly trust your stay in Seneca Falls will be both pleasant and profitable for all members of your organization.

H. G. MEACHAM, THOS. W. POLLARD, JOHN A. AMENT,
Trustees of Pocahontas Lodge.

The Elks Club, the Rotary Club, the Masonic Lodge and the Historical Society are co-operating and lending assistance in many ways. The local order of the Eastern Star have arranged to serve a luncheon for the convenience of the Conference visitors on July 21. The use of the building at 92 Falls street has been turned over to the Woman's Party representatives free of charge by the owner for temporary headquarters in preparation for the celebration activities. During the Conference, the headquarters will be in the Lyceum Building, where the 1848 meeting was held.

The chairmen of women's committees working in co-operation with the Woman's Party in making arrangements for the celebration are: Mrs. W. D. Moran, committee of arrangements; Mrs. Mary C. Hoskins and Mrs. John S. Gay, hospitality; Mrs. John M. Guion, information; Mrs. Lloyd B. Anderson and Mrs. I. Y. Larzalere, decorations; Mrs. H. D. Knight and Mrs. Adolph Lettelier, refreshments; Mrs. D. W. Moran, reception; relics of 1848, active chairman, Miss Alice Pollard, honorary chairman, Mrs. Janet Cowing; assistant in pageant preparations, Miss Cora B. Matthews; banners, Mrs. Thomas Redcliffe; costumes, Mrs. Edward B. Gould; invitations, Mrs. B. G. Mackay; Mrs. Milton Sanderson, seating; Mrs. Carl Day, wreaths. Mr. Maynard W. Jacoby and Miss Emily Knight are in charge of the music for the celebration.

Arrangements for caring for all visitors have been made by the citizens Committee, and a number of residents are offering hospitality for the occasion. Mrs. Charles Hoskins, who is in Europe for the season, has tendered her handsome home on Cayuga street to Miss Paul during her stay in Seneca Falls, and she, Miss MacKaye, Miss Pollitzer and Miss Martha Souder have already taken up their quarters there.

The formal exercises of the anniversary celebration will begin on July 20 at 8 o'clock with a reception tendered by the officials and citizens of Seneca Falls to the members of the Conference. One thousand invitations have been extended locally to this reception which will be given on the banks of Van Cleef Lake. Mayor Follette will deliver the address of welcome, and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the Woman's Party, will formally open the conference with an address.

A dance drama, given by the young girls of Seneca Falls, under the direction of Jean Wold of Oregon, will be a feature of the first evening's program. This dance and pantomime will be in six parts, a prologue and five episodes. The prologue will illustrate the idealistic spirit of life. The first episode shows woman in her primitive state as the tiller of the soil, the burden bearer, the gleaner in the fields. Man is the motive of the second episode and will be shown as the possessor of knowledge, the warrior and conqueror. Woman's awakening, her advancement, the coming of truth and love will make up the next episode. This is followed by the struggle of woman to secure her rights, while the final picture will show woman in the ideal state of absolute equality with man.

At 8 P. M. on Saturday, the 21st, on the banks of Van Cleef Lake, the pageant and processional celebrating the first Equal Rights meeting, will be given under the direction of Miss Hazel MacKaye. Miss MacKaye is being assisted by Mr. Earl C. Siegfried of Seneca Falls.

The details of the pageant will be worked out in the form of a frieze showing Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the tableaux of the first Equal Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls in 1848. For this event, which will be most sumptuous in detail, showing the picturesque hoop-skirted costumes of seventy-five years ago, a series of ceremonial steps leading to an elevated dais has been constructed. At dusk the pageant will begin with a processional. In the distance a chorus of women's voices will be heard. These voices will approach nearer and nearer until the women themselves appear, one hundred of them, and take their place on the margin of the lake.

Then five hundred banner-bearers, young girls dressed in white and holding aloft the purple, white and gold standards of the National Woman's Party, will arrive on barges by water and from the leafy distances. They will encircle the audience seated in a semi-circle on the green sward by the water, making a colorful background for the remainder of the ceremonies.

During the interlude Madame Nevada Van der Veer, the celebrated contralto, will sing Handel's Largo. The words of the song were written by Miss MacKaye and are especially applicable to the occasion.

Mrs. H. C. Havemeyer will preside over the exercises following the pageant, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will deliver the address of the evening. Elsie Hill, or some other officer of the Woman's Party will also speak on this occasion.

The pilgrimage to the grave of Susan B. Anthony at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, will take place on Sunday afternoon, the 22nd. The exercises at Rochester are being arranged for by the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies of that city.

The members of the conference will be conveyed to Rochester in special motor cars provided by the Chamber of Commerce, who will arrange a tour that will be attractive and interesting. A visit to the home of Susan B. Anthony, which she occupied for sixty years, will be one of the interesting features of the trip, which will end with a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce given by this body in honor of the members of the Conference.

The memorial exercises at Miss Anthony's grave will be most impressive. The final ceremonies will take place on a raised dais surrounding the grave. The procession will form at the entrance to the cemetery and march to the grave, headed by Mayor Van Zandt and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. Louis Foulkes, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Miss Paul; Mr. Robert Searle, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and Miss Elsie Hill,

followed by groups of women representing the thousands who owe a debt of gratitude to Miss Anthony. Each person who passes the grave will deposit a wreath, and throughout the processional, continuous music will be contributed by the choir of the Rochester Brick Church and a company of flutists. At intervals, also, Madame Van der Veer will sing appropriate songs. The entire three days' exercises will constitute a celebration which for dignity of presentation and beauty of detail will be in every way worthy of the momentous event it is designed to commemorate. The movement for full and complete equality of rights and opportunities which had its beginning in Seneca Falls seventy-five years ago, will be born again in the launching of a campaign to remove all discriminations against women in law and in custom.

MAN'S SPHERE

NOT that we are opposed to men. Do not imagine for a moment that we are seeking to prohibit or abolish or even to modify or reform them. They are one of the most common of natural phenomena and we have long since ceased to butt our heads hopefully against a fact of nature.

The question, simply put, is this: Shall we continue the experiment of educating them?

There are some things that men, obviously, are cut out for. The celestial scissors shaped them to certain definite ends such as handling axes, bayonets, spades and picks. Trained properly, men are good hewers of wood, good killers, good diggers. With a certain uncomplaining, simple courage, they are ready to endure death or to sweat under a hot sun. These things are their sphere. And it is apparent from the first that education interferes with these ends, even as it detracts from the manliness which is men's charm. Men were not meant, we fear, for those sedentary intellectual pursuits which hour by hour soften their muscles, and worse yet, put ideas into their heads. Many a good sticker or digger has been lost in the pages of a book.

This is one aspect of the case. The other is even more obvious, though, lest tender masculine feelings be hurt, we will put it in the form of a question. Can men learn? We are not ready to say bluntly to their few defenders: "Men are indeed not the intellectual equals of women." No, we dislike sweeping generalities; it is only about 60 per cent. safer to indict sexes than nations. Men's brains—let us put it this way—are different from women's. Give him a gun and a man's brain functions with apparent success. Give him a book—but let us again turn to the facts. On June 12 New York University announced its commencement prizes—five of them. There was the prize for highest honors in the School of Law. It was won by a student named Catherine Chadwick Noyes. Highest honors in the Medical College went to Ella Hodiger. The Alumni Medal of Washington Square College was awarded to Edna Weil. The Jeremiah Whipple Jenks prize in government was won by Irene Fletcher Richardson. The prize offered by the School of Retailing went to two students, John Williams Wingate and Francesca Smith.

There was a time, we recall in this connection, when women were not allowed to study for a degree in medicine at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Finally they were admitted. In the first class of men and women to graduate the few women students were all at the top of the class; the highest stand man was a woman. At the time we accepted this fact without reflection, but the prizes just announced by New York University arouse our suspicions of the reasons for maintaining that long-continued exclusion of women from the "P. and S." For here were thousands of students—the New York University graduating class was 1,524—young men and young women, working side by side with no handicaps or favors, preparing themselves presumably for an intellectual career. And with what result?

Some of our dearest friends are men, so we will not repeat the result. But let us, both as taxpayers and as philosophers, simply consider the question: Shall we continue to educate our men?—*The Nation*, July 11, 1923.

SUMMARY OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY LEGISLATIVE CAMPAIGN (1921-1923)

WITH the conclusion of the spring legislative campaigns we pause for a moment to take breath and see what has been gained in the various States where the Woman's Party has conducted Equal Rights campaigns.

The legislation which has been secured since the Woman's Party undertook this campaign two years ago, has brought an improvement in the status of over 23,000,000 women. The gains achieved may be summarized as follows:

In California

Married women were given equal rights with their husbands to will away half of the community property which consists of property acquired after marriage by the industry of either or both of the married pair. (Regular session, 1923.)

In Delaware

Women were given the right by constitutional amendment to hold all public offices. (Regular sessions, 1921 and 1923.)

Mothers were given equal right with fathers to guardianship of minor children. (Regular session, 1923.)

Mothers were given equal right with fathers to inherit real estate from their deceased child. (Regular session, 1923.)

Widows were given the same share in the real estate of deceased husbands as widowers have in real estate of deceased wives. (Regular session, 1923.)

Wives were given equal rights with husbands to reserve a limited amount of property which cannot be taken to satisfy debts. (Regular session, 1923.)

In Georgia

The mother was given equal right with the father to inherit from their deceased child. (Regular session, 1923.)

Married women were given the right to be appointed guardians. (Regular session, 1923.)

Women were given the same right as men to be appointed guardians for their collateral relatives. (Regular session, 1922.)

In Louisiana

Women were given the right to hold all civil and political offices. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to be appointed administrators or executors on the same terms as men. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to be appointed as notaries public. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to act as "witness assisting at public inventories." (Special session, 1921.)

Women were made "capable of all kinds of engagements and functions." (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to be made guardians of children on the same terms as men, by will of the surviving parent, or by appointment when the parent dying last leaves no will. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the same right to act as guardian of their grandchildren as possessed by the grandfather. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to an equal voice in the sale or mortgage of the family home so that the family home "shall not . . . be validly sold or mortgaged except with the consent of both husband and wife." (Special session, 1921.)

Women were admitted to membership in the "family meeting" which in Louisiana passes by law upon matters pertaining to the family. (Special session, 1921.)

In Maine

Women were given the right to jury service. (Regular session, 1921.)

In Maryland

Women were given the right to hold all public offices. (Regular session, 1922.)

In Massachusetts

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers in appointing a guardian for their children by will. (Regular session, 1921.)

In Mississippi

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to the care and custody of their children and to the services and earnings of their children. (Regular session, 1922.)

In New York

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to custody of a child when the parents are living apart without divorce. (Regular session, 1923.)

Girls as well as boys were given capacity to make wills of personal estate at the age of 18 years. (Regular session, 1923.)

Mothers were given equal right with fathers to inherit real estate from their deceased child. (Regular session, 1923.)

Women were given the right to inherit equally with men relatives in equal degree of kin in cases not otherwise provided for by statute. (Regular session, 1923.)

In Ohio

Mothers were made joint guardians with fathers of minor children and given equal right to the children's services and earnings. (Regular session, 1923.)

Married women were given the same right to choice of a voting residence that married men have. (Regular session, 1923.)

Mother's consent as well as father's consent to marriage of minor child made necessary. (Regular session, 1923.)

Women as well as men were made of age at 21. (Regular session, 1923.)

In Oklahoma

Women were given the right to hold all State elective offices. (Regular session, 1923.) This measure must be ratified by a vote of the people before it becomes a law.

In Pennsylvania

Married women were given the right to choose their own domicile for purpose of voting or holding office. (Regular session, 1923.)

Married women were given the right to obtain divorce on the same grounds as husbands and with the same effect. (Regular session, 1923.)

Mothers were given the same right as fathers to name guardians by will for the person and property of their children. (Regular session, 1923.)

Married women were given the right to acquire a settlement for poor relief on the same terms as an unmarried person. (Regular session, 1923.)

In Virginia

Women were given the right after marriage to choose their own residence for voting purposes. (Regular session, 1921.)

Women were given equal inheritance rights with men. (Regular session, 1921.)

Women were given a claim upon the estate of a deceased husband equal to the claim of a husband upon that of his deceased wife. (Regular session, 1921.)

Women were given the same rights as men with regard to administration of estates. (Regular session, 1922.)

In Wisconsin

Women were given all rights under the law possessed by men. (Regular session, 1921.)

"If it weren't for the Guild the Co-Operative movement would be nowhere." I had heard this so many times since I came to England that I decided to go to Cardiff, where the Women's Co-Operative Guild was holding its fortieth annual Congress, and see the representatives of these 52,000 working-class housewives in action.

If you were a professional woman and also a mother, and had been looking all your life for an ideal helper who would make your double life practicable, a sort of "substitute mother," you would have exclaimed as I did when I opened the door into that small crowded Congress Hall at Cardiff.

"Why, here they are, all of them!" Eight hundred, bright-eyed, kindly competent faces, and nearly every one had the beaming, reliable look that a mother's face ought to have.

Of course, they are mothers, working-class mothers for whom there is no servant problem because there are no servants; and the bravest of

KEEPING ABREAST OF THE TIMES

By CRYSTAL EASTMAN.

lems of progress.

In one day's session I heard these guildswomen discuss ably half a dozen problems of internal management in the vast Co-Operative movement of which they are so vital a part; I heard them advocate and adopt intelligent resolutions on birth control and on peace; I heard them attack the Government's housing policy from every point of view, human and economic, and make constructive suggestions of real importance. Never have I known so much business put through on the opening day of any other congress.

Is it the housewives' training that makes these women so able to dispense with heroics, to follow a plan and get through the day's work? Then I am tempted to conclude that it is the best possible training for active political life.

these because they do it all—nursing, cooking, cleaning, washing, sewing—and yet keep their souls alive, their minds active, their hearts warm toward the world and its hard prob-

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

TREASURER'S REPORT, Edith Ainge, Treasurer, National Woman's Party, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Auditors: American Audit Company.

Receipts of National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to July 7, 1923, \$1,109,601.79.

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